mid fanciful thing than the other ; and lastly, that the Atomical physiology is more remote from sense and vulgar apprehension, and therefore not so easily understood. For which cause many learned Greeks of later times, though they had read Epicurus's works, and perhaps Democri-tus's too, yet they were not able to conceive, how the corporeal and sensible phenomena could possibly be solved without real qualities; one instance whereof might be given in Plutarch, writing against Colotes, the Epicurean. Wherefore Plato, that was a zealous assertor of an incorporeal Deity, distinct from the world, and of iaimor* tal souls, seriously physiologixetl only by matter, forms, and qualities, generation, corruption, and alteration ; and he did but play and toy sometimes . a little with atoms and mechanism? as where he would compound the earth of cubical, and fire of pyramidal atoms, and the like. For that he did therein imitate the Atomical physiology, is plain from these words of his 5 Vavra *ovv* &Z

rawra Siwoitcr&u *®p.ucpa* wwc, **&*£ JtalT Iv occurro***

***m* TroAA^iv,** roue cry-aw«av opa<y0ai* All these cubical and pyramidal corpu&ctda of the fire and earth, are in themselves so small, that by reason of their par-vitude, none of them can be perceived singly and alone, but only the Aggregations of many of them together.—

XLV. And Aristotle here trod in Plato's footsteps, not only in the better part, in asserting an incorporeal Deity, and animmoveable First Mover; but also in physiologizing by forms and qualities, and rejecting that mechanical way by atoms*

[m] In Timae. p*. 537. oper.